reference to the present campaign was to this effect:

"I do not ask you to take my word for this statement, that parties are essential to our form of government, like a certain candidate on the opposition, who freely gives his word of honor for things which he knows only exists in his disordered and diseased imagination."

After Mr. Unger came Judge Van Hoesen. He began to deplore the campaign of calumny which he said Mr. Low and others have launched. "Mr. Low," he said, "saw fit to say that Mr. Shepard ought to take the Keeley cure." The crowd jumped up and began to wave flags. Man after man and row after row seemed to go crazy. Mr. Van Hoesen looked as though he though he must be in a nightmare. The racket kept on and grew and grew. The gallgries began throwing hats into the air. Mr. Van Hoesen looked around and discovered that the crowd was not applauding what he said, but the entrance of Mr. Shepard.

All the leaders on the stage rose and shook hands with Mr. Shepard. The Squire gave him a particularly enthusiastic handshake. Then all sat down except Mr. Shepard and the crowd. The flags were still fluttering and the cheers rising. The fuss lasted exactly three minutes and a quarter. A man who held a watch whispered the time to the Squire, and he looked pleased. He had "made good."

Mr. Shepard said:

SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. FELLOW DEMOCRATS: No sooner had I accepted the nomination with which the Democratic party in this city has honored me, than I stated my first wish to speak, and at the earliest time practicable, in Tammany Hall. [Applause] For it is well-known to you, and it seems to be a chief part of the capital of my distinguished competitor, that I have from time to time, and more especially four years ago, been hostile to Tammany Hall, and criticised it without stint. [A voice: You're all right now, though I am not here to excuse or recede from anything that I have said [Applause] If it were possible for me, as it is not, to make any such excuse, I should, whatever might be the increase for your liking for me, lose the respect of the voters of Tammany Hall—a genuine respect which will be of far more consequence to me and the success of my administration, if I be chosen Mayor, than any liking I may gain in this campaign. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

the success of many liking I may gain in this campaign

Whatever my political fortunes may be this fall, you shall have no occasion—believe me—to withdraw from me the confidence you have shown in my integrity and steadfastness of, purpose by reason of any abandonment—even the slightest—of the standard of public conduct and political behavior which I have set up in the past. If I may not have your votes except by concealing or reversing my sincere convictions and ideals of political life then I must go without those votes. [Applause and cries of Never!]

Mr. Shepard launched into an account of Tammany Hall in President Jackson's time, after which he said:

time, after which he said:

OREAT MEN IN TAMMANY HALL.

In Loco-Foco days and many, many times since, the most distinguished and honored of the citizens of New York have availed themselves of the organization, or at least of the support of Tammany Hall, for purposes of the highest public virtue and necessity. Some men, like my dear and venerated friend, Mr Hewitt (who, to my mind, we must justly rank as the first citizen of Greater New York), when he felt able and was willing to bear the heat and burden of the political day, did not hesitate, and against a public outcry quite as bitter as any now directed against me, to accept from Tammany Hall its support, that he might perform great public service or help make better the political standards or the public life of our city and our country Mr Hewitt is, indeed, able to draw some chadowy distinction between his acceptance in 1886 of a nomination from Tammany Hall, under its present leader, whom he had known well and for many years, and on the other hand an acceptance of the same Democratic organization in a nomination sought for me (though without the slightest knowledge of mine) by the Democracy of my own borough of Brooklyn. I hope to be pardoned if I follow the Abram S. Hewitt of 1886, to whose abors for many years in or with Tammany Hall the Abram S. Hewitt of 1991 may well look back, as do his fellow citzens, with honorable satisfaction. [Applause]. GREAT MEN IN TAMMANY HALL.

A GLORIFIED TIGER. Mr. Shepard announced before the meeting that he had been asked by a citizen, who is a greatly respected leader in works of wide and wise mercy in this borough, but whose views of this Mayoralty campaign he did not know, to avail himself of the meeting in Tammany Hall to state what he meant when he spoke of Democratic doctrines in a municipal campaign. what he meant when he spoke of Demo-cratic doctrines in a municipal campaign. Mr. Shepard said that it meant good gov-ernment for the great mass of plain people as well as for all others. He declared Democracy meant more, cleaner and better equipped schools, well-paved streets, a well-administered waterfront, more comfortable police courts [applause] and bet-ter and more rapid transit facilities and table tax laws. Continuing.

If all this be done we shall hear no boards of directors in New York that democracy itself is a failure, and that some more
centralized government is necessary to curb
and master the masses of men. No doubt,
upon the people there rests one plain duty,
without the performance of which their
ends will not be served I speak of that
jealousy, in season and out of season, which
Jefferson, the great father of Democracy,
commended to his fellow countrymen.

It is for you, fellow citizens, who are in
the seats before me, to be critical and jealous
of us who are on the platform. Let there
be strict watchfulness of every man who holds
public office or is a political leader: I must
frankly say to you, differing no doubt as I
do from some gentlemen in this hall, that I do
not altogether deprecate what is extravagant
or unfair in public criticism. In it lies the
safety of the city, and, if you will pardon me
for saying so, no less the safety of the Democratic party.

INDESTRUCTIBLE TAMMANY HALL.

INDESTRUCTIBLE TAMMANY HALL. After making a strenuous appeal for hom

rule and quoting "that great Democrat. Comptroller Coler," Mr. Shepard said: Comptroller Coler, Mr. Shepard said:

Mr. Low and his orators clearly put up the forefront, as the fundamental reason and excuse of their campaign, their intention, if they capture the city government, to destroy Tammany Hall root and branch. Is this short-sighted and lamentable programme patriotic and honorable? How many campaigns have been waged to destroy Tammany Hall. How often has the excitement of election nights ended with the flamboyant announcements that Tammany Hall was at an end? And how often has Tammany Hall risen, in two years or a year or three years, Antagas-like from the ground more poserful than ever. [Applause.] The thing cannot be done.

A Voice—That's God dann right! [Applause, cheers and general uproat.]

And I will tell you why it cannot be done. In some way you have entwined yourselves into the hearts of the plain people. [Applause and cheers.] KNOCKS CANTOR AND SHEEHAN.

Mr. Shepard then said he was going into Mr. Shepard then said he was going into a discussion of the partisanship issue. He said he was out "of his bailiwick" and bagged the pardon of his audience.

The audience rose up and whooped in assuring him that he was "all right." One man got up, nominated him for Governor and fell back in his chair. Mr. Shepard devoted much time to attacking John C. Sheehan and Jacob A. Cantor. The audience approved these attacks vigorously. He charged that Mr. Cantor's piace on the fusion ticket was due to a plot of John C. Sheehan to break into Tammany Hall fusion ticket was due to a plot of John C. Sheehan to break into Tammany Hall again by the use of the patronage of the President of the Borough. He ridiculed the innocence in politics of the Citizens' Union, and said the fusion conglomeration showed everywhere that the brain was the brain of Platt and the hand was the hand

brain of Platt and the hand was the hand of Sheehan. He continued.

The fusion candidate for Comptroller, Mr. Grout, who four years ago took a nomination from the political body which he now deciares to be so abhorrent to him, now condemns me because I declared that I would not, if I were Mayor, permit the power of the city to be used either for the disintegration or for the building up of any political party (Cheers He said that here was implied a promise that I would not, if elected, disintegrate Tammany Hall [A voice You won't] I know very well that, if I be elected, I shall have no power to disintegrate Tammany [all And I know, perhaps quite as well, that if I were to have the power it would be gross treason to the cause of good government that I should use it for so sheerly factional a purpose. I will not do it [Cheers]

PRAISE FOR VAN WYCK, BOB. PRAISE FOR VAN WICK, BOB.

It suits our adversaries to ignore the large amount of good work and of good financial administration, and of use constructive work, done under this administration which, without any difference of opinion, descrive great praise. They blacken everything, whether there he reason or no reason. You do not wish me at the other extreme, and, indeed, you forbid me, to initiate their robley of partisan unfair and exaggerated assertion. I suppose that the present administration of several years since free government began, requires investigation, syndicted resolutely and feurlessly. The more lapse of time

makes this necessary. I shall not meethe Republican campaign outery by campaign assertions of immaculate perfection. When you yielded to the request of the Kings County Democracy that I should be the nomines, you did so with a clear understanding that, in my opinion, the administration of this city should be made better, and that where it needed reform and, no doubt like other political administrations the world over, it does need reform), it should be reformed. I regret to refer to myself, but the fact is that for my capacity in such work—whatever it is—and for the certainty of my intention to accomplish it, if I be elected, you have chosen me to lead in this campaign. For your eves are set upon the future. You believe that much can be done within the next two years to make better the general lines and details of city administration and to do that work which I have called creative and constructive, and upon which the more wonderful future of this wonderful city must chiefly depend. Our adversaries seem to think it a wrong on your part and on mine, but I deny that it is wrong, to resolve that a resolute administration, by a Mayor chosen on your nomination, of the affairs of Greater New York, such as you generously believe I would give, an administration honored here and honored throughout the land and the world, would bring to the Democratic party a useful and fruitful prestize, consistent in every way with the highest public service. I shall not pretend that my abilities are equal to these enormous and multifarious problems of the Mayoralty. I can say, however, you may depend on my sincere and unswerving determination to make my administration accord with my declarations of the past.

I noticed in one of the fusion newspapers

won't but for governor.

I noticed in one of the fusion newspapers of Tuesday evening a new argument for my competitor. It was pointed out that, if I were elected, I would inevitably become the next Democratic candidate for Governor. Here was a curious concession. I should not venture to claim for myself, that, if I were elected, I would make such a Mayor as that the Democratic party of the State would think it right and politic to accord me that very distinguished honor. But good faith with the people of all these boroughs requires that I say that if I be elected Mayor, I shall, not before December 1903 take upon myself any nomination or duty inconsistent with the completest dedication of all my energy and strength to the interests of the neople of this city until the very last day of the year 1903.

I know the masses of Tammany Hall well. WON'T BUN FOR GOVERNOR

I know the masses of Tanmany Hall well enough, for they are like other masses of American men, to know that they do not admire a man who is a quitter. I know that you came to me begause you believed that I was no quitter. Nor shall I become one. What I have been I am and shall remain. I know very well that the great masses of the Democrats indulge in no sanetimonious or foolish assertion of impossible perfections.

tion.

NO DEVERY PLEDGE

However agreeable it might be to some of you to hear me say it, the masses of Democrats, whether in or out of Tammany Hall, would not respect me if I should say that I approved, or now approve, all that has been done in the city administration. I shall say no such thing. So far as I have learned of the present city administration. I shall say no such thing. So far as I have learned of the present city administration. I shall say no such thing. So far as I have learned of the present city administration. I shall say no such thing. So far as I have learned of the present city administration. I shall say no such thing. So far as I have learned of the present city administration in there are also things which ought to be reformed. The Democratic party and you of Tammany Hall have selected me because, whether rightly or wrongly, they and you believe that I have the resolution, the ability and the will, not only to continue all administration which is good, but to carry out the reforms which are needed. I have refused and shall refuse to give any pledge as to the removal or appointment of any man. [Cheers Applause]

If I become Mayor, I shall preserve for myself, if I know myself, the completest freedom to act under my oath, according to my conscience, and with the information which I shall get at first hand. [Applause] To do justice to every man no matter what is said of him. [Applause] I have no doubt specific reforms are necessary, not only in the Police Department, but in other departments. If the power of the Mayor shall come to me, it will be used to effect these reforms.

I shall not, in my public utterances during

I shall not, in my public utterances during this campaign, quote or use what citizens of any degree or influence, high or low, may choose to say to me in private conversation. But at the risk of a single deviation from this rule. I now say to you that the only request or hint of a request made to me by leaders of Tammany Hall or otherwise has been the request that, if elected, as they believe beyond a doubt that I will-be. I will deal vigorously and rigorously with each and every wrongdoing, it wrongdoing there be. I shall be able to find in public administration, without reference to the department or place in which it may be found, and without respect to persons, high or low. [Applause]

And that promise, fellow citizens, I here in the face of the whole people give to Tammany Hall [Gheers]

For this patriotic purpose, and for all other patriotic purpose in your mind and heart and mine, fellow Democrats, you and I ask the concerats stand here for the welfare, the development and the glory of Greater New York, first, last and all the time. We surely shall not make of this city or of its interests or moneys or welfare, pawns in any partisan rivalry, but we shall reforce if a faithful, economical, honest, efficient, fruitful, successful administration of the affairs of this city by a Mayor and his coadjutors, chosen by the Democracy, shall augment the confidence of the people at large in the Democratic party, and shall bring it to a prestige helpful to make it stand in the future and triumphantly for the rights and welfare of all the nasses of men.

DEMAND A SPEECH PROM CROKER.

Immediately Mr. Shepard had ended his address most of the audience began to leave the hall. Some of them, however, remained and shouted for a speech from Croker. "Croker! Croker! speech!" speech!" they yelled, but for all the effect they had upon the Squire he might have been as far away as Berkshire. He didn't acknowledge the calls for him by so much as a wink. While the crowd was shouting, the chairman leaned over to him and whisas a wink. While the crowd was shouting, the chairman leaned over to him and whis-

the chairman leaned over to him and whispered earnestly in his ear for a few seconds, and then Mr. Croker replaced his silk hat on the floor and settled back in his chair.

The peasantry who remained in the hal took this action to mean that Mr. Croker was about to respond to their clamors and they cheered mightily. Their disappointment was grievous when the chairman after appealing for silence announced that Judge Van Hoesen would resume the address which had been interrupted by the arrival of Mr. Shepard. Mr. Van Hoesen spoke briefly and he had a hard time of it in making himself heard above the tramping of the people who were making for the street.

VAN HOESEN'S PLAY TO THE GALLERY. Judge Van Hoesen referred to the state-ment made by Mr. Low that even should Mr. Shepard be elected he would be unment made by Mr. Low that even should Mr. Shepard be elected he would be unable to keep Tammany's hands out of the city treasury because Mr. Croker's noimnees would be in a majority on the Board of Estimate. In a burst of indignation Judge Van Hoesen denounced the insinuation. He pointed to his record as a judge and as a member of the education board as proof positive that he could not be inveigled into any nefarious transaction. In one of these virtuous spasms he pointed dramatically to the Squire and exclaimed: exclaimed:

"There sits Mr Croker and here stand I.
If Mr. Croker sh uld ask me to do anything
of which I could not approve I would not For the first time during the evening Mr. Croker allowed his face to relax. From

a smile he broke into a hearty laugh and clapped his hands vociferously. DEVERY, BRIGHT AND STAINLESS. As evidence that Tammany's adminis As evidence that Tammany's administration had been clean and honest, Judge Van Hoesen pointed to the work done by Guggenheimer and Coler and defied Mr. Low to point to a single act wherein they had prostituted their office. The Judge did not mention the names Van Wyck. Nagle, Holoban, Scannell and others who have taken approached. have taken somewhat prominent parts in the government of the city during the past four years. Against only one department, Judge Van Hoesen declared, had charges been brought. That was the Police Department. He continued: charges been brought. That was the Police Department. He continued:

"And how groundless are the charges against that department. It has been said that Mr. Croker profited by the corruption of the police. That charge also is baseless. Way, if Mr. Croker had made profit out of the police do you think that he would willingly and voluntarily hand over the force to the control of Edward M. Shepard? Would he have done that if there had been any profit in the police for him? Isn't that the heat possible proof that this charge against Mr. Croke, is baseless?

Where is the proof that the police are corrupt? That little man, Jerome, said he would prove corruption on the part of the police and would show who John Doe is But has he done it? Has he proved it? No, no, no And he can't Mr. Shepard has been asked what he will do with Devery and Murphy if he is elected. Such an inquiry as that should not be addressed to a man who

Dwelling Houses in Manhattan Borough How they rent, he's they sell and what kind of an investment they make. See THE N. N. Sanday, Oct. 20 Acr.

the power of removal now. I mean Gov. JEROME STIRS GRAND JURORS. Judge Van Hoesen went on in this strain for some moments longer and wound up by saying that the only accusation that had been made against Devery was that he was intimate with Frank Farrell—"who-ever he may be," the Judge added, ingenu-

when Judge Van Hoesen sat down there were more cries of "Croker! Croker!" which were shut off by the chairman abruptly announcing the adjournment of the meeting. A great throng waited outside the hall for Mr. Croker to appear. When he was seen making his way down the steps surrounded by half a dozen or more policemen a rush was made for him and but for the protection of the police he

and but for the protection of the police he and but for the protection of the police in would have been literally mobbed. The police made a passage for him through the cheering crowds to a hansom which was in waiting. Without acknowledging the plaudits, bestowed upon him by so much as a ned he was driven rapidly away.

THE OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

sual Jam in Fourteenth Street When Tammany Gives a Blow-Out.

The usual crowd which gathers outside of Tammany Hall whenever the Squire gets up a big ratification meeting and provides pyrotechnical bait for the curious was on hand to listen to the speakers who thronged the four stands outside of the Hall. There were fully 7000 people in the street, which is about the usual crowd, although when Mr. Bryan spoke at Tammany Hall last year and bowed his regards to the unfortunates who couldn't get inside to hear him the crowd extended almost to l'nion Square, while last night it didn't extend beyond the last stand, opposite Irving place. The Squire was liberal in his supply of freworks, and from 7 until s o'clock the hissing of the rockets, the booning of the bombs and the popping of the Roman candles were all that could be heard, while the people who had come to hear the fiery oratory of the Squire's young men were kept busy dodging the Roman candles and the sharp sticks of the rockets.

the rockets.

The Squire's neighbors took a hand in making things pleasant for the tenantry. Mr. Tom Sharkey, a distinguished fistic artist, had draped the front of his place, with American flags, while over the door in a frame of incandescent lights was a picture of Tim Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan and his partner, Mr. Kraus, who operate a house of amusement called the Dewey Theatre, just opposite Tammanny fiall, had also draped just opposite Tammany Hall, had also draped their place with flags and pictures, and the tenantry found things in very attractive

shape when they arrived.

There was a stand on either side of the entrance of Tammany Hall, another on entrance of Tammany Hall, another of Fourteenth street, opposite Irving place and still another at Irving place and Fif-teenth street. The chairmen of these meetings were Victor J Dowling, John W. Keller, George Blair and P. Achritelli, Mr. Achritelli had the Fifteenth street meeting which was supposed to be for Mr. Achritelli had the Fifteenth street meeting, which was supposed to be for Italians, but there were few Italians there, although there were plenty of other people. It was difficult to hear what the orators at the stands in front of the Hall were saying, because the stands were very close together and what one speaker said invariably drowned the greater part of what the other fellow was saying. The principal other fellow was saying. The principal speakers at these meetings were Frederick B House, Michael F. Blake Juins Harbur-ger. Wauhope Lynn, John F. Melntyre, Isaac Fromme, Bartow S. Weeks, John T. Oakley, Maurice Untermyer, William J. Oakley, Maurice Untermyer, William J O'Sullivan and Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne. There was nothing notable about any of the speeches. They were the usual attack on the Republican party, the Citizens' Union and the other organizations allied with these in the Anti-Tagamany movement.

organizations allied with these in the Anti-Tammany movement. There were cheers and applause in plenty for the speakers, although very little of what was said ever reached the people further away than the edge of the curb.

Most of the orators were pronounced in their antagonism to Mr. Low and the fusion forces, and some were inclined to be vulgar in their abuse of them. Mr. Osborne was the only real cantious orator who spoke outside. The flercest thing that he said was that it took gold, gurnytion Osborne was the only real cantious orator who spoke outside. The flercest thing that he said was that it took gold, gumption and gall to be an anti-Tammany man, a sentiment which elicited much laughter and applause. Mr. Osborne lauded the Tammany ticket, without saying anything very severe about the other side.

Some one in the crowd demands to Some one in the crowd demanded in stentorian tones to know if he hadn't any-thing to sav about Justice Jerome, and so Mr. Osborne was literally dragged into a subject which he would willingly have avoided. The worst he said, though, was

avoided. The worst he said, though, was that neither Jerome nor Jacob A. Cantor, had any political principles, and that men without political principles were not fit to hold office.

"Not that I am making any personal attack on Justice Jerome," he hastened to add, "for I am not. I simply say he has a call the latter of the said of the said of the said.

no political principles and so should not be elected. It was a friendly audience and it let the embarrassed Mr. Osborne down easy. embarrassed Mr. Osborne down easy, applauding him gently. A short time before Mr. Osborne spoke

A short time before Mr. Osborne spoke the Squire, accompanied by two women, drove up to the entrance of Tammany Hall in a cab. There was absolutely no demonstration from the tenantry. Mr. Croker wore a long, double-breasted, gray coat, a silk hat, and carried a cane. The women went upstairs to a box to hear the speeches, while the Squire sauntered into the committee room, where he found a number of the faithful. One of the first to rush up and clutch the Squire's hand was ex-Justice

mittee room, where he found a number of the faithful. One of the first to rush up and clutch the Squire's hand was ex-Justice Divver, who was lately talked of as a deserter from Tammany. Divver has evidently been forgiven, because the Squire shook his hand and was real nice to him. Col. Gardiner, Highways Commissioner Keating, and a number of others also shook hands with the Squire, who then went upstairs to the big meeting.

Mr. Shepard arrived at 9 o'clock, but was smuggled through the crowd without a soul knowing that he was anywhere near. He was half through his speech upstairs before the crowd outside knew that he had arrived. A little after 10 o'clock there was a lot of excitement around Tammany Hall, due to the appearance of two fire engines, a hook and ladder and a bose cart. The drivers went through the hig crowd with amazing skill and were heartily cheered. The crowd expected a speech from Mr. Shepard, but didn't get one. The Tammany candidate came out on the east stand in front of the hall, bowed once or twice, then went to the west stand and did the same thing. He was generously applauded. An effort to smuggle him away as quietly same thing. He was generously applauded. An effort to smuggle him away as quietly as his arrival was managed was a disma

The crowd got on to the side-door game The crowd got on to the side-door game and it took a dozen policemen to save the fragile form of the candidate from being hadly squeezed. He was escorted to the uptown station of the Third avenue elevated road at Fourteenth street and the crowd was held back by the police while he and his friends went up. They boarded the last car of the train that came in about that time by the last gate which is not ordithat time, by the last gate, which is not ordi-narily used. The rear door was locked, though, and they couldn't get in, so the train was held for nearly five minutes while a guard with a key was found.

In the meantime the police had let the crowd go and a meb rushed up from the street and boarded the train. All hands got in half a dozen men got up and offered him a seat. He accepted one, thanking the tender politely for it and a moment later the train resumed its trip.

Cornect Ares for Mis with all the style usually found in

productions of the best tailors. George G. Brysmen Broadway Cor. 36 - 57.

RIMINAL COURT JUDGES UN-CERTAIN WHAT TO DO.

of Quite Sure What Jerome Said About Debauching the Grand Jury -October Grand Jury Advised by Judge McMahor

Justice Jerome's criticisms of the present Grand Jury, recent Grand Juries or the Grand Jury system (no one seemed certain which it was) raised a rumpus yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building after the grand jurors and the Judges of General Sessions learned from the morning papers that Jerome had said something condemnatory in his speech the night before at Carnegie Hall. The accounts in the papers differed considerably. Some quoted Jerome is saying that the Grand Jury system is tebauched, and others that Grand Juries vere debauched under Tammany administration. Hence it was that the Grand Jury and the Judges didn't know what could be done to him beyond talking back THE SUN'S account said:

There is the system of the Grand Jury must speak guardetly about it. They debauched. I say that without a fear f contradiction. I will tell you how it is one. When it comes to selecting a Grand which is sent spinning around. puts in his han i and pulls out a slip of paper. The name on the paper is, say, John H. Rhoades, banker, but the clerk calls out Michael Murphy, saloonkeeper.

The Judges and the grand jurors have he matter under advisement. At his campaign headquarters, at Canal and Baxter treets Justice Jerome was informed of the threatened trouble brewing for him and he smiled. He had nothing to say.

The grand jurors, armed with new 2 papers were in Part I. of General Sessions before court opened. They couldn't reconile the accounts in the various papers cile the accounts in the various papers, but they thought something ought to be done. When Judge McMahon took his seat on the beach. Foreman Cuddihy went up to him and had a talk. Then the iurors went to the Grand Jury room and found a large number of indictments than they did the day they dismissed the complaints against Police Caj tain Gannon and Detective Sergeant Mulcare. When they filed their indictments, Judge Martin T. McMahon addressed Foreman Cuddihy as follows:

The circumstance which your foreman

dietments, Judge Martin I. McMahon addressed Foreman Cuddiby as follows:

The circumstance which your foreman drew to my attention this morning at the request of his colleagues is receiving the attention of not only myself but also of all my associates sitting in the Court of General Sessions. In the meantime I request of you to pursue the even tenor of your way and to keep on performing the important duties committed to your charge as faithfully and as intelligently as you and your predecessors have done in the past.

The grand jurors then left the building. To a Sux reporter Judge McMahon said that the Judges would not hurry themselves over the matter. The method of drawing the Grand Juries, he said, precluded the possibility of the substitution of any one man for another. Furthermore, if Justice Jerome said that the name of a saloonkeeper was substituted for that of John Harsen Rhoades, it couldn't be true for there is no saloonkeeper on the Grand Jury list. Only four deelers in liquor are on the list, said he, and Judge Newburger had their names.

on the list, said be, and Judge Newburger had their names.

Judge Newburger said that the men specified by Judge McMahon were Charles H. Arhold, a wine dealer, residing at 327 Fifth avenue and doing business at 27 South William street: Edward Du Vivier, a wine dealer of 72 Warren street, living at 9 West Twenty-eighth street; Max E. Bernheimer of 54 West Seventieth street of the brewery firm of Bernheimer 4 Schmidt of Columbus avenue and 108th street and George G. Schaefer of 8 East Eighty-second street, of the firm of F. & M. Schaefer of 112 East Fifty-first street. Mr. Schaefe is a member of the October Grand Jury.

Judge Newburger said that the Grand Jury list is selected on the first Monday of December for the ensuing year. It is limited to 1,000 and the reare now 996 grand Jurors, all qualified by service on petty juries. The list is made up by a commission consisting of Presiding Justice C. H. Van Brunt of the Appellate Division, Recorder Goff and Judge Cowing of General Sessions and the Mayor. The feer all personal Jury list for each month, he said, for the Assembly Charles A Sulzer of Eliza-

of General Sessions and the Mayor. The Grand Jury list for each month, he said, is drawn in the office of the Commissioner drawn in the office of the Commissioner f Jurors in the presence of the Judge tting in Part I of General Sessions, in persence of the clerks, the Commissioner of Jurors, the Sheriff, the Countylerk, and usually a Supreme Court Justice of City Court Judge who are to have Clerk, and usually a Supreme and City Court Judge who are to have unrest the following month are present. The November Grand Jury has already been drawn, he said, by Judge McMahon, ustice Lawrence of the Supreme Court and Judge Hascall of the City Court. It was the September Grand Jury, said Judge Newburger, of which John Harsen Rhoades was one of the talesmen and this jury was drawn by Recorder Goff.

Judges Foster and Newburger looked up the court calendar and 'arned that

Judges Foster and Newburger looked up the court calendar and 'carned that Recorder Goff had drawn the May, August and September Grand Juries; that Judge Cowing drew the February Grand Jury, Judge McMahon that for March, Judge Newburger the April body, Judge Foster the June Grand Jury, Judge Cowing that for July and Judge Foster the October body. Judge Foster in December last drew the January Grand Jury.

Judge Foster said that Mr. Rhoades was on the Grand Jury for September, but was excused because he was ill and out of town. He pointed out that the Grand

was excused because he was ill and out of town. He pointed out that the Grand Jury list for this month, drawn by him, contained the names of William G. Rockefeller, E. L. Oppenheim, Herman Oelrichs and William R. Grace. The Grand Jury list for October was given out by Clerk Carroll, with occupations and what the talesmen did about serving. It follows: Name
Leahy, Michael J. Contractor.
McLean, James Metals.

Drummond, T. J. Builder. Fay, Edwin C. Merchant Turner, Archibald President Redmond, John L. Grocer Bernheimer, Max E. Brewer. Rockefeller, Wm. G., Oil Oppenhelm, Edw. L. Banker. Clark, James W. Merchant. Stiner, Samuel. Abrecht, Theodore E. Real Estate. Ryan, Thomas F Chalmers, David Manager Blake, Henry Architect Strong, William E. Banker Abraham, Samuel ... Paints McKean, John H Michel, Jacob W Oelrichs, Herman Randrup, Carl E ... Sonn, Hyman Chesebrough, R. L. President. Murphy, James D ... Mason Kelly, Thomas. Fennell, George ..... Furniture Jackson, Charles - Real Estate h endelsohn, Eman I Fawnbroker Cavanagh, John J - Real Estate Mouleon, Alfred D. Livery Stables Einstein, William Aerchant Schweizer, Joseph ... Manager .. Carey, Samuel ...... Milistones appear Breremann, Morris Fuinter. Schueler, George G. Treasurer Schueler, John J. Stone Gree, William R. Merchant

Wells, Thomas L ... Vice-Fresident . This list, the Judger sald, showed the class of men who are called upon to serve as grand jurors. Judge Foster said that for a Judge to juggle with a Grand Jury drawing was a misdemeanor, and that any publication of a statement that Judges had done so was libellous.

LOW IN GREENPOINT TO-NIGHT Sure to Receive a Great Welcome -A

Warning Against Overconfidence. There will be a big anti-Tammany rally night in Greenpoint under direction of the Republican Campaign Committee of Kings county. It will be held in McKinley Hall in Manhattan, near Norman avenue Register James R. Howe will preside and the speakers will be Seth Low, Edward M. Grout, Charles V. Fornes, Abraham Gruber and O. A. Campbell. Mr. Low is sure to get a great welcome to Greenpoint. The district is normally Democratic by from 1,000 to 1,500, but this year it is expected to give a good majority for the fusion ticket Yesterday Chairman Jacob Brenner sounded this note of warning against overconfidence on the part of some of the Re-

publican district leaders:
"There is a well-defined feeling, and it
is a most dangerous one, that Kings county will roll up a handsome majority for Mr Low. This feeling of overconfidence is Low. This feeling of overconfidence is more dangerous to our cause than anything that could happen. I want the people to realize that we have a very alert foe, possessed of unlimited means, not only in a financial way, but in conveniences which we do not have, and unless the people realize their danger they may wake up the day after election and feel very much grieved at the result. The result of the election depends upon the majority in Kings county. If Mr. Low is to be elected, he will secure his election in this borough. county. If Mr. Low is to be elected, he will secure his election in this borough. I know what the Democrats are doing, and I see the danger. The trouble with the Republicans is that they have started out with the idea that Low is going to carry the county by 30,000 majority. Unless they get that idea out of their heads and get to work, they won't do it."

WHERE DEMOCRATS BELONG. Loyalt y to Their Principles Must Carry Them to the Pusion Ticket.

Charles O'Connor Hennessey of Brooklyn, who was one of the active workers in the Henry George movement, has sent to Edward M. Grout, the candidate for Comptroller on the fusion ticket, a letter in which

he says.

Flease put me down as one of the Democrats, of whom I believe there are many thousands, not formally enrolled in any anti-Tammany organization who will vote for you on election day.

We may expect thousands of our upright men who really believe in Democratic principles supporting that atrocious libel on Democracy which in this election is called the Democratic party, and supporting it, apparently, for no other reason except the name of the thing. To these men our appeals should now be made. For may it not be shown that the Democratic party as represented by its administration of the government of this city during the last four years is Democratic in nothing but the name?

Its leadership is in the hands of men who are not merely corrupt, but who are notoriously and brazenly out of sympathy with progressive Democratic ideas and ideals. They have literally grown fat with wealth derived from the gift or maintenance of most outrageous special privileges to street railway, subway, telegraph, telephone, ice and asphalt monopolies, not to mention the innumerable licenses to loot and blackmail that are maintained in almost every city department. No one better knows this char-

William Newcorn of Plainfield and William A. Hall of Cranford; for Coroner, Horace S. Livengood. The Democrats nominated for the Assembly Charles A. Sulzer of Eliza-beth, George A. Vanderveer of Rahway and Charles A. Moffett of Plainfield, for

Coroner, Thomas F Walsh.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J. Oct. 17—At the Bergen county Republican Convention this afternoon the following received nominations for offices. For Senator, Frederick Mittag of Lodi; for Assembly, James A. C. Lobreco of Englewood and Cook Corolcin. Johnson of Englewood and Cook Conklin of Rutherford, for Sheriff, George Zimmer-

man of Carlstad.
PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Edward R.
Weiss, a lawyer and School Commissioner. Weiss, a lawyer and School Commissioner, was unanimously chosen as the Republican candidate for Mayor to-night at the Re-publican city convention. Mr. Weiss reppublican city convention. Mr. Weiss represents the general desire for better government and the clearing of the name of

ernment and the clearing of the name of this city from the odium cast upon it within the last few years.

NEWARK, Oct 17—At the Democratic City Convention in Newark to-night Alder-man John F Sinnott, was nominated for Commissioner of the Street and Water Board, and John Baeder for Trustee of the Board, and John Baseler for Trustee of the City Home. The County Convention nom-inated Assemblymen for Essex county as follows: Emerson B. Crane. Frank Fill-more John J. Mooney, Thomas J. Butler, Harry J. King, Hugh McGlynn, Adolph Zeitler, John A. Moffit, George Delyle Zimmerman, Frank N. Unangst Harry F. Bakus.

Big Registry Will Chill Tammany. 380,000 voters have registered already. If 620,000 register, Tammany will have cold chills. Put your name on the list to-day. The books are open from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Murphy to Speak in Jersey City To-night. Franklin Murphy, Republican candidate for Governor of New Jeray; United States Senator John Kean and Congressman Charles N. Fowler will speak to-night in Elks' Hall, York and Henderson streets, Jersey City, and at Wake's Hall, Forty-sixth street and Avenue D. Bayonne. Mr. Murphy will attend a reunion of the Thirteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in which he served during the Civil War, at 180 Newark avenue, Jersey City, this afternoon, and early in the evening he will dine at the Union League Club.

Employees of the New York Post Office opened campaign headquarters yesterday at 122 West Forty-second street to support ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton for Supreme Court Justice. They will not support the rest of the Tammany ticket. They say their support is purely a personal

Workingmen to Speak Against Tammany. The Executive Committee of the Trades Union Political League, which has decided to support Mr. Low and the entire Fusion ticket, met yesterday at 140 West Fortysecond street and appointed twenty-five campaign speakers. These speakers will campaign speakers. These spaddress meetings of workings

Cotton's Re-election Assured.

Thomas A. Hill, the candidate of the Citizens' Union for Assembly in the Fourth District in Brooklyn, has withdrawn, thus assuring the reslection of Assemblyman assuring the reelection of Assemblyma Charles H Cotton, the Republican cand

James Sheetin's Forcest

James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughi n's chief of staff, made this prediction vesterday I have been of the opinion for several days and believe now that Mr. Shepard's plurality in Brooklyn will be not less than

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## 60-62 West 23d Street.

Said to Have Been Written by an Overwrought Young Man.

\*Lincoln W. Kent" of Brooklyn. author of the bogus Carmegie letter, is said to be really Thomas Jefferson Johnson. Kent being his nom de plume. He studied law, it is said, in the office of William J Carr, Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn.

A close friend of "Kent" was quoted in the Brooklyn Eagle vesterday as giving this explanation of the Carnegie letter "The supposed Mr Kent is in Brooklyn

and not in Buffalo. He is a Democrat and has been a Democrat all his voting life. He has been stirred up by the stories of Devery and Tammany misrule and has also been overworked by study and writing. He is a contributor to various publications and for a year, at least, was in the office of William J. Carr.

"He did write a letter to Mr. Carnegie, but after waiting several days for a reply wrote a reply to himself in the language which has appeared in the papers. His explanation for this remarkable action is that he knew that Carnegie's conscience would dictate just that letter. He believed that the reply should be given at once and he would not wait for what he thought it would be to come over the cable.

"The young man is nearly crazy at the mistake he has made. He has offered to go on every stump in the city and tell to come. and not in Buffalo. He is a Democrat and has been a Democrat all his voting life. He has been stirred up by the stories

DEMPSEY FORCED OFF TICKET. Tighe Takes His Place Confession of Democratic Weakness.

The Democratic managers in Brooklyn have made a significant acknowledgment of weakness by forcing William J. Dempsey, familiarly known as "Dicky" Dempsey. the candidate for Magistrate in the Seventh district, off the ticket. Dempsey, who has a \$1,200 a year job as a keeper in the penitentiary and who was formerly a Tenth ward bartender, got the nomination through the influence of his cousin, John Morrissev Gray, who dethroned the McGarrys from control in the Tenth ward three or four years ago. The choice of Dempsey for the bench was a great surprise, as it was expected up till the meeting of the convention that Magistrate James G. Tighe, who had been appointed by Mayor Van Wyck to fill the vacancy, would be nominated.

Although there is a normal Democratic the candidate for Magistrate in the Seventh

fill the vacancy, would be nominated. Although there is a normal Democratic majority of about 12,000 in the district, the uprising against Dempsey was so pronounced that the Willoughby Street magnates induced him yesterday to decline the nomination and put Magistrate Tighe in his place. Dempsey has been consoled by the promise of the \$3,500 chief clerkship under Tighe. It is said that the decision to get Dempsey off the ticket was reached only after a stormy conference at the auction room, some of the district leaders being tion room, some of the district leaders being strongly opposed to such an exhibition of cowardice at this stage of the campaign. If reports from the inside are reliable there are some other disturbing influences at work in Hugh McLaughlin's political sanc-

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to go on every stump in the city and tell who he is and what he has done. His friends do not think it wise for him to make

any speeches, though he is anxious to do so

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